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MODERN LANGUAGE NOTES.

Baltimore, May, 1887.

A FEW VIRGINIA NAMES.

II.

The large Scotch-Irish element in the people of Virginia, to which many of its noblest and most valuable qualities may be traced back, has naturally left a strong impress upon its names also. Unfortunately, however, the two branches of the Celtic race have so fully amalgamated that any attempt to separate their descendants now would be fruitless. We can only designate them here as Celtic. Some of the more common may be mentioned here: *Baine* and *Bains* come from *banc*, white or fair, often spelt Bayne. *Brandon* probably from *bryn*, the brow of hills, or a ridge, still used so in Essex, whilst *Bran* survives in its native Wales. It is not quite safe to trace back to it both *Brand* and *Brant*, and *Brian* or *Bryan*, *Bryant* &c. *Brinton* is more certain. Far-famed Caradoc survives as *Craddock*, while craig, a rock, the English crag, has given us *Craig* and *Craik*, *Craikes*, with *Craighill*; also *Carrick* and *Garrick*. Old Irish Diarmid is anglicised Dermot, and in Virginia often *McDermott*. Don, which meant brown, gives to Ireland her *Don*, reappearing in Parliament as The O'Donor Don, whilst in America *Don* is as often borrowed from the Spanish Don, and often hides a Don Pedro. Duff, meaning black, remains unchanged as a name, but is apt to be mixed up with *Dove* and even *Dow*. Dun, so closely allied to Saxon dūn, our down, meant also the same and has given us directly names like Dunn, Dunning and Dunnington. Even Dunkirk retains the old word and *Dun* occurs in the Ariège department of France! The mysterious *Gallagher*, in all its variety of forms pronounced alike "Gallier," is often simply *Gallaher* and even *Gallier*. *Gough* means red and remains unchanged, but *McGeogh*, the same word originally, is derived from Eochagan, a famous chief of the fourth century, and appears in Galway and in Virginia now as *McGeoghan*, and now as *McGew*; *McGee* is evidently a shortened *McGehee*. *Gregg* has remained so, and again changed

into *Grigg* or *Griggs*. *Gwin*, meaning white, is a common name now, and often spelt *Gwyn* or *Gwynne*. The now obsolete "Hamo," who once appeared as *le breton* and as *le bard* on the Hundred Rolls, is no longer heard, except in its descendants *Hamm*, *Hamlin*, *Hammond*, *Hamlet* and perhaps *Hamilton*. *Moran*, a jealously guarded Celtic name, consisting of *mer*, the sea, and *vran*, a raven, thus producing *mer-vran*, a sea-raven, certainly contains the same word that appears in Armorican, in *Mersey*, the island of the sea, Mergate, now *Margate*, *mermaid* and similar words. A King called Conor or Concorar, who died 971 in Connaught as the head of his clan, has left his name to numerous *Conors*, *O'Conors*, *Connors* and perhaps also to the great philanthropist *Corcoran*: An old *O'Dulainé* became after the English conquest, a *Dulany*, which degenerated into *Delany* and *Delane*. The *Nailly* of the nine hostages, who in the fourth century was the head of all Ireland (?) survives as *Neill* or *Neale*, as *O'Neill* &c. The red color must have been a favorite with men of Celtic blood, since *ross*, *roy* and *rud*, all represent perhaps shades of the bright hue; they have given us names like *O'Donovan Rossa*, suggesting the Rossi and Rossini of Italy, *Roy* and *Ruddy*.

As the English *son* easily shrinks into simple *s* and Richard's son is known as plain *Richards*, or even *Dick's*, *Dix*, more simply still, the Celtic word for it *Mab*, has also a tendency to become first *ap*, as in the familiar name *Ap Catesby* or *Ap Thomas*, then an initial *P*, as *ap Hugh* changes into *Pugh*, and finally it softens into *B*, as in *ap Evan*, which now is *Bevan*. In this way *ap Henry* gives us *Penry*, *Perry*, *Parry* and even *Barry*. *Ap Hewitt* reappears as *Blewitt* or *Bluid* and *ap Howell* as *Powell*, although Chaucer's *Powel* is more likely the same as his *Powel* and *Jon*, our Paul and John, the Apostles. *Ap Hugh* becomes *Pugh* and probably *Pye*, though our early Chronicler, C. T. Smith, writes that "Master Lewis *Pues*, preacher, was so violent, that he was arraigned, condemned and imprisoned." *Ap Llewellyn* makes *Fluellen*, Shakespeare's neighbour at Stratford, and *Ap Lhwd* or *Lwyd*

gives us *Floyd, Flood, Blood* and others. Ap Owen is now *Bowen*, ap Rhys: *Price, Preece, Breese* and *Bryce*; ap Rhud becomes *Pruden, Prudee, Prewitt, Prewet* &c. The English form Rhudson is now contracted into *Rutson*, a favorite name in the Maury family. Ap Richard: *Prichard Pritchard* and perhaps also *Pickett*; ap Roderick is *Broderick* and *Brodie*, and ap Watkin probably *Gwatkin*.

For the same purpose many German families in Virginia still bear their forefathers' name in the form of the Latin Genitive, like *Petri* (filius), sometimes disguised as *Petrie, Pauli, Augusti, Jacobi* and *Ernesti*.

An inexhaustible source of amusement are the countless varieties under which German names appear when exposed to the cruel grinding-mill of American organs of speech. But it ought to be borne in mind that other nations have sinned thus before them. Do we not all know how the National Assembly of France in 1792 bestowed the precious boon of French citizenship upon a German poet of great fame, whom his countrymen knew as *Schiller*, but whom the French in their haughty contempt for all things across the Rhine designated as *Giller*. The Moniteur, giving the news, called him *Gilleers*, the Bulletin des Lois, unable to comprehend, shortened this into *Gille*. Thus endorsed, the official document travelled all over Germany—for five years!—and when it at last reached the poet by an accident, it found him with views entirely changed from those with which he had hailed the Revolution as the Morning Dawn of the World's Liberty.

What was gross ignorance in this instance, haughty indifference on one side and culpable negligence on the German side, accomplishes daily in our midst, and in Virginia, with her strange mixture of nationalities, perhaps more frequently than in other States. *Albright* reproduces the German *Albrecht* not inelegantly, thanks to the fact that both names have the same meaning; *Almond* sounds vicious, suggesting a very different idea from the original *Aleman*, *Alman* or *Alamani*, the ancestor of the modern French "allemand." The famous name *Astor* traces its German history back to the eighth century, when it appeared as *Asthar* or *Ast-her* (Heer, an army) and gradually changed into *Aster* and only recently into

Astor. *Baldwin* comes from the Old German *Baltwin*, in French *Baudouin* and in Italian *Baldovino*. *Barringer* meant originally "bearing" and "ger," a spear, and thus became in French: *Béranger*. *Bois* and *Boise* are sad survivors of the German *Böse*, as if attempting to hide the frequent meaning of *Der Böse* (the Evil One). *Bumgardner*, a common and much honored name in the Valley of Virginia, was once *Baumgärtner*, a tree-gardener, though probably in the first place the name of a place, *Baumgarten*, and not of a man. *Cline* is one of the many disguises under which the German *Klein* (small) hides itself, by the side of *Clyne*, *Little* and *Small*. *Creamer* or *Cremer*, identical with *Mercer*, comes from the German *Krämer*, a petty dealer. *Cockerdale* brings us back to a place, *Kocherthal*, the valley of the mountain stream *Kocher*, from which the first bearer of that name in this country, no doubt had emigrated. *Coon* or *Coontz* represent the familiar and by no means aristocratic *Kunz* of the fatherland. *Cryslaer* looks like a cowardly effort to conceal under a Dutch mask, that fantastic creation of fanciful *Hoffmann*, the *Kapell Meister Kreisler*, and yet they are one and the same! That *Eckerle* and *Eckerlein* should have become *Eckerly* is plausible enough; less æsthetic, to say the least, the change of the German's idol, *der alte Fritz*, as they love to call *Frederick the Great* in the Past and the *Crown Prince of Germany* for the Future, into abominations like *Freetz* or *Freetse*. *Hinds* succeeds fairly in representing *Heinz*, but *Jost Heit*, who with *Peter Stephens* founded in 1732 the town of *Stephensburg* in the Valley, has long since changed into *Hite*, as *Heiz* now appears as *Hayes*! Of all such German names that of a once famous general has probably produced the largest crop of disguises. *Nic. Herckheimer*, who died in 1777, after serving with great distinction in the army desired to restore the name which his family bore at home and wrote it thus. For already in 1715 an ancestor of his had dwindled into *Ergemar*; in 1752 he transmuted himself, no one knows why, into *Kirckheimer*; in 1756 people called him *Harkemeier* and soon after he became *Herkamer*. Then the change was easy, first into *Herckemer* and finally into *Herkimer*, which is its present

shape both in the interior of New York and in Virginia. The diminutive Merkele became *Markley*, and Müller branches off into *Miller*, *Muller*, *Moeller* and a variety of similar forms. Of the odd name Neiswanger, very frequent in the Valley, it is said that once it was in imminent danger of becoming *Icewater*! The bold Schütze or hunter of the Germans, changes into *Schutts* and *Sheets* as the peaceful Schäfer becomes *Shafer*, *Shepherd* and even *Sheffey*! The great Composer Wagner's relatives here prefer to be called *Waggoner* and who can object?

At times a double allegiance is claimed for such names as when the frequent *Bumgardner* derives its form now from the German Baumgärtner and now from the French Bon Garçon (our Goodfellow). The puzzling name of *Higinbotham* may be good old Saxon; but it is quite as assuredly an Americanised form of the German Ickenbaum (Oak tree). *Wertenbaker* is evidently Würtemberger, but a family of that name is now in the second generation already threatened with a reduction to *Wert* only. *Segar* may in like manner descend from the cigar; certain families, however, trace it to a German ancestor, called Sieger (victor).

Dutch names are naturally rare in Virginia, where Dutchmen never loved to dwell. The *De Conincks* of Holland appear in the records now and then; leaving us in doubt whether the name is derived from the Old Saxon cyn- ing, our king, or the Latin cimiculus, as others claim. The man from Ghent becomes, as at home, so in the Colony also, a *Gaunt* or *Gant* and *Gantt*; he from Bruges a *Bridges*; the *Jansen* retains the Dutch form of our Johnson and Mr. *Netherlands* openly proclaims his fatherland. The noble family of De Hoghstepe is reduced to republican *Huckstep*, and may even have dwindled down into *Huck*; *Dutchaminny*, which surely looks as if it owed allegiance to Dutch fathers, has no such kinship; but is the name of a Frenchman, one of the early owners of the Iron Mountain near St. Louis, but so disfigured as to defy all efforts to trace its pedigree.

No race has been called upon to suffer injustice not only but indignities of every kind like the oldest of all Earthborn races, and none they have probably resented more deeply than

the enforced change of their names. How often have they not been called upon, as an outcome of long, fierce persecution, as in Spain, or in times of profound peace, at the caprice of a tyrant, to abandon the time-honored appellations of their ancestors and to appear in new, often grievously ludicrous garments! And yet with that tenacity of theirs which marks them among the nations of the earth, they cling here and there to their precious heirloom. The *Cohens*, whose name means Priest, abound and claim all to be descendants of Aaron, even when partly disguised as Coons, Kuhns, Coontz, Coen and Coens. Naturally their Hebrew and Syriac word *Abba*, familiar to us in "Abba Father," remains among them, while it has given us our Abbot. They retain also the Father's son in the Syriac Barabbas. Their great father *Abraham*, now in Arabic Ab Raham, the father of a great nation, whom strangely enough the Brahmans of India also claim as the ancestor of their race, lurks under a number of disguises, like Abram, Braham, the sweet singer, Brachman and others. *Adam* is succeeded by Adams, Adamsons, Adies and Addies. The Punic name of *Anna*, born by Queen Dido's sister and Hannah have passed over to Christians; so has *Eva* or Eve, while Heva remains Jewish property. *Bacharach* seems to be a favorite name among them, perhaps because it represents the Bacchi Ara, which the grateful Romans raised on the banks of the Rhine in honor of the golden wine made at the place, from which Jews were forced to take their name. The form of Backrack, familiar to readers of Old English plays, seems to have disappeared. The *Baaltis* of the Phoenicians, at an early period known in Syria, appears in Virginia as *Balthis* and like forms. *Absit omen!* *Benjamin*, the Ben Jamin, son of the right hand, is common enough and reappears vulgarly as *Jemini*! (not from the Twins), and readily takes thus the place of the Latin name Felix. Bensons abound likewise. Wise *Daniel* has perhaps more Christians than Jews to represent, and readily produces Daniels, Donelson and—by mixture with another name as Donaldson, precisely as *David* gives Davy, Davies, Davidson, Davyson and Dawson, with others. *Eleazar* (God is Helper) is rarely preserved pure; *Lazarus* is a more

popular form, St. Lazarus being the patron saint of the sick, whilst Lazar has become the name of the leper in the East, from whom we have our Lazar House and our Lazaretto. *Elias* has numerous disguises, now Ellis, Ellice, and Ellison, it is often Elsom, Elkins and Elkinson or even Elliot, Elliott and Elliotson. *Gerson* reappears as Garson and Garrison. The rare name *Jobel* is simply the Hebrew root of our Jubilee, whilst *Jordan* may represent the sacred river, although in Old English the name is often called *Hodiernus*. *Gideon* changes into Gidding or Geddes and *Jacob* often into Jake, Jacobs, Jacobson, Jaques, Jackson. *Jude*, rarely met with on account of its kinship with Judas, reappears—though not among Jews—as Judd, Judson and Judkins. *Levi* has a tendency to mingle with Lewis, but has entered the highest ranks of society. The French Duke de Levis owed the preservation of his family to the Virgin, who said to him (says the Legend) *Couvrez-vous, mon cousin!* and the Levesons or Levisons belong through the Gowers to the peerage of England. *Maria*, the Greek form of the Hebrew name Miriam, is rare among Jews, who prefer their own form. *Marion* may be derived from it, as Marionettes certainly was, since they originally represented little statues of the Virgin Mary. *Luke* has produced Lucket and Locket, besides Luck itself; also Locock and Luckworth. *Moses* and its French form *Moise* are frequently met with; Christians are apt to disguise them under forms like Moss and Moseley or Mosely, as the great composer Herz Adam Levy concealed his name under: *Halévi* (H. A. Lévi). The beautiful *Emanuel* or Immanuel is a favorite among Jews, rarely shortened, with us, into Manuel. *Matthew* is rich in descendants like Mathews, Matty, Mattison, Madison, Matson, &c. *Michael* on a rock becomes Carmichael; elsewhere Michie, Mike and Mickle (also from mycel, A.-S.) *Paul* of doubtful pedigree has a host of descendants; Paulett and Pawlett, with Powel, Powell, Polk, Pollock, Paulson and Polson, Pollard and even Porson is claimed. *Salomo* seems to be specially obnoxious to the faithless Jew of our day who tries to conceal it in many ways: Salmon and Sloman are quite common, Salome perhaps less so, but Salms, Salms and Solms are unjustly suspected, having

a different ancestor. *Samuel* (asked of God) has lost much of its Old Covenant perfume, and assumes readily forms like Sams, Samson and Sampson. Punch's dog Toby is rare in America, perhaps rarest in Virginia and yet its oldest form, the Hebrew Tovi-jah (God is Jehovah) ought to commend it to pious Jews. Tobit and Tobias occur now and then; but Tobin, Dobin and Dobbin, which are often claimed as modern variations, descend from no apocryphal hero, but from the Norman name of St. Aubin. Of the four Chiefs of angels, whose names all bear the name of God (*El*) *Gabriel*, who carries and delivers messages and *Michael*, the champion of the hosts of the Lord, are more popular in our day than *Raphael*, whose duty it is to take the souls of the departed to God, and *Uriel*, who, on the Last Day, will gather all to appear before the Judgment Seat.

Special Jewish names appear in various parts of the Union and have spread from there to other States and thus also to Virginia. Thus in the bleak month of February 1617, a number of Danish Jews left the island of Curaçoa, unwilling to bear any longer the yoke of intolerance and persecution, and landed near Newport, R. I. The colony was reinforced, a hundred years later, by Spanish and Portuguese Jews, so that in 1763 more than three hundred children of Israel lived there in peace and prosperity, among whom were sixty wealthy families who built the superb Synagogue, long used by their descendants. Either a Lopez or a Moses is reported to have been the last survivor. Before that sad day, however, one called Abraham Riveira, nobly vindicated the honesty of the race. He had failed in business and the creditors had given up all hopes to recover their money, when a few years later he invited them all to dine with him. As they sat down and opened their napkins, they found every one the full amount of his dues, with interest, in the snow-white folds and great was their rejoicing. Well may the few bearers of that name in Virginia be proud of their noble kinsman; nor have the Touro of R. I. or the Tulane of La., whose names likewise occur in the Old Dominion, less reason to remember Abraham and Judah Touro's rich bequests in Newport, and the great University,

called after Tulane, in New Orleans. A Portuguese Jew, calling himself De Lyon, was specially sent for, to teach Southern States how to raise grapes and make wine, and an Abraham De Leon in 1734 actually went to Georgia and for a time flourished there greatly. Other name-sakes have since made themselves known in the public service, in Literature and, in Virginia also, in kindred pursuits. Why *Hart* should have become a favorite name of Jewish families is not explained. Curious combinations like that in Mr. Thomas Jefferson Levi's name may find their key in the fact that Captain Levi, a distinguished captain in the U. S. Navy became the owner of Château Monticello, as he liked to call the great President's Virginia home. *Seixas* is another Portuguese name, well-known in Virginia, though cruelly ill-treated in the pronunciation.

Unfortunately the rulers of many European countries seem to have taken savage pleasure in persecuting the poor Jew to his very name. While Spanish monarchs gloated with delight upon the brutal spectacle of roasting Hebrews and while English sovereigns, perhaps more brutally still, had the rich Jewish money-changer's teeth pulled out one by one, till he consented to ransom them by so many gold crowns, German rulers compelled their Jewish subjects to give up the most highly valued patrimony, the name of their forefathers. Many took in their place the name of the locality where they were born or then dwelt, and hence the number of Frankfurter, Wiener, Hamburger, Bamberger, Posener and Stettiner, in our large cities. Others preferred fanciful designations, and now appear in Virginia as Rosenthal or Lilienfeld, as Grünbaum or Blumenberg, which soon degenerated into Rose and Lilly, Greenbom and Blumberg, &c.

"No man that hath a name,
By falsehood or corruption doth it shame,"

may have been true in the days of the great Bard, but in our time the Celestial Empire has sent us many an example of the contrary. It is said that "Shon" the veritable John, feels unspeakable horror at the idea of exchanging his own, mysterious name for that of the outside barbarian, but the result is that he cautiously conceals his true appellation and stoically submits to any and all designations ignorance

or caprice may bestow upon him. *Hop Song* sounds suspicious, Ah Sing and Ah Chung have more of the national nasal twang when properly intoned, but when we read over a clothes dealer's shop in San Francisco his name: "Try On," we can hardly fail to smile and not to try. Our *Ah Kung* was poor Fred. W. Loring's well-known Je Horge, he having selected George as his favorite name in place of his native name. Unfortunately the honesty and deftness of hand which made the Chinese at first so popular, has well-nigh vanished, and with it, his propensity to cheat.

Of French names preceded by the magic particle *de*, which originally simply served to connect the real name of the person with that of the place from which he came, or which in rare cases, he may have owned, we have naturally but few in Virginia, and such as survive, are sadly disguised. A few of the better known may follow here:

Dobrees in Virginia and *Dobberys* in North Carolina were once upon a time called d'Aubry (Albericus); *Danvers* came from Anvers, (Antwerp). *Darcy* is found by the side of d'*Arcy*, (Adrecy); *Dobin* and *Dobbin* come from d'Aubain (Albanus), so does *Dobeny* and *Dabney*. *Chambers* was once de la Chambre, as *Shands* was de Champ. The Huguenot *Fountains* come from ancestors de la Fontaine; *Doolittles* are said to be originally de l'Hôtel, as *Hog*, *Hogg* and *Hoge* trace their name to the family that came from the Cape de la Hoge. *Delancys*, *Delanceys* and *De Lancys* owe their name in this country to Etienne de Lanci, who in 1684 came to New York. *Leland*, a name connected with hotels like no other, was once de la Lande, as famed *Lamar* was de la Mar. *Munford*, often spelt *Mumford*, claims descent from le Sire de Montfort, sung in many a ballad. *Pinchback* or *Pinchbeck*, a name with unpleasant associations, goes back to Elmer de Pincebec, to whom in 1503 the Abbey of Croy lands were granted by Thorold, the Sheriff of Leicestershire. *Sale*, *Sales* and historic *Lassalle* are, like the English name of *Sala*, derived from de la Salle, a name surviving in the Vosges and the Haute Garonne in France! A sad mispronunciation is *Detreville*, as the name is sounded even when correctly written *de Treville*, the man of the three towns.

Common French names, having no such territorial claims are, of course, more frequent, but also less interesting. A few cases are exceptions. Thus *Baldwin*, derived from Pierre Baudouin, who after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, came to Portland, Me., was born by a Governor of Massachusetts, whose son, Minister to Spain, founded Bowdoin College. Kinsmen spell the name *Bowden*, *Boden* and *Bodens*. The bajulus, or bearer of candles and crosses in solemn procession, became early a man in authority, appearing, unchanged in a MS. of 1479 as a Magistrate, and later on, as ballious, actually, as the Regent of the realm! From him the French bailli, and our *Bailey*, *Baily* &c. Another such personage, the bedellus, appeared early as bedeau, and is now *Bedle*, *Bedelle*, *Biddle* and *Beadle*. *Bar-ringer* is *Béranger* in France, and *Baring* the Beringarius of the Crusades. *Beirne* is a recent form of the name which the great poet himself treated now with almost religious reverence as *Birón* and now, with mocking levity as *Byrne*, while the world adheres to *Byron*. *Burgess* is the simple bourgeois, easily identified with Sp. Burgos and It. Borghese. Much has been said in favor of deriving *Carter* from Cartrait and Carteret; unfortunately the Rolls tell us that William the Conqueror was accompanied, among others by "William the Carter" also, "Hugo the Taylor" and "William the Drummer" even, while *Carter* or *Cartter* is invariably translated into "cartarius vel bigarius." *Champ* comes from les Champs, quoted as early as 1273. *Crozet*, a town on a railway, bears the name of the engineer who built a tunnel in the neighborhood. A M. L. word *crota* or *crozum*, appears in the Jura as "les Crozets," the Caves, from which the name is derived. *Kennard* and *Kinnaird* owe their ignoble origin to the low term "caignard," a dog of a rascal. The French chanon (canonicus) has here become *Shannon* and *Dreux* (Durocassus) simpler *Drew*. *Stamps* can easily go back to "Estampes," but to claim for *Gunter* a derivation from "gant d'or," a famous adventurer accompanying the Conqueror, is rather venturesome. *Grinnan*, sadly represents "Grignan." The origin of *Huger*, much inquired after when a Huger, with a Bellman, attempted to free La Fayette at Olmütz, is

uncertain; it may be derived from French "Hugues" (Hugo) and run parallel with *Hugh* and *Hughes*. The gifted Attorney General of the U. S., *Legaré*, owed his name to an ancestor called "l'égaré," and fortunately did not live to see it corrupted into *Legree*. The *Manigaults*, appearing in 1685 on the Cooper River near Charleston, S. C., of whom one built a fine church in town and another gave a fortune to the Revolution, have at home and in Virginia to submit to being called *Marygold*. In like manner the noble Mohuns have here become *Moons*. The Latin minium in the form of miniaria gave rise to "les minerais" in the Jura, and to "le minier" of common life. Thus named they appear in Virginia records, but soon subside into *Minors*. "Olivier" (olivarius) became both *Olivier* and *Oliver*, while "St. Olive" changed into *Toliver*, as it appears first in the Marquis of Chatelleux' Memoirs (1787) and also in R. Berkeley's works. *Pierce* with its almost endless varieties of *Peirce*, *Pears*, *Pearce*, &c. goes back to simple "Pierre and Pierres," whilst Jean de Ribault, who appeared already in 1562 on the River "du Mai," has suffered gradual decline, till now it is *Ribble*! In a similar way "Sevier" (perhaps Xavier?), was represented by Jean Sevier on Holston River, the first Governor of Frankland, who died in 1815, whilst his descendants are simple *Sievers* or *Seavers*. But what shall be said of that real Proteus among names, which varies in a thousand forms, from the fullest It. *Tagliaferro* to the shortest and most recent *Telfer* of Virginia? We all know the merry *Taillefer*, who marched chanting before the Conqueror's host when landing; we know Dr. Patrick *Taitfer*, whom Gen. Oglethorpe loved not and whom Wesley called a sort of High Priest of insubordination (Plain Dealer, 1758). But why Virginians should write their name *Taliaferro* and pronounce it *Toliver*, is not explained, nor why the same name in Ga. reads *Telfair*, in Ark. *Telfer*. The family of "Tazouille" of long and high standing in this country, has always been *Tazewell*.

But who will give us the name of that marvellous Frenchman, who early in the last century lived in Craven Co., S. C. teaching the Indians the beloved contredanses of his own,

fair France, playing on the flute or the haut-boy, and received a good estate in payment for his instruction? "Because," adds Oldmixon (I. 517), "it seems the Barbarians encouraged him with the same extravagance as we do dancers, singers and fiddlers (sic), his countrymen, in our day."

Nor were other pursuits less well represented among the French colonists and emigrants who have bequeathed their names to our generation. "Le bachelier" (baccalaureus) is now a *Batchelder* or a *Bachelor*; "Le Blond" a *Blount* or *Bland*. "Le boutillier" (butilarius) is often still *Boutillier*, but more frequently *Boteler* or *Butler*. "Le collier" remains *Collier*, but "Le Corbeau" is *Corbet* or *Corbett*, perhaps also *Corbin*, with ravens in their coat of arms. "Le Corteis," as Chaucer calls his "gentil and affable young Squire," is Mr. *Curtis* now, and "le Ferrier" (farrator in the fifteenth century), Mr. *Farrar* or *Ferrers* or briefly *Farr*. The "Le Fèvre's" have in many families preserved the old name for Smith unchanged, only now and then it is miscalled *Lafèvre*. "Le ligonier" is simple *Ligon* and "le maçon" either *Mason* and *Massie* or *Macon*. "Le petit" survives as *Petit*, but also appears as *Pettus* and shortened *Pitt* and *Pitts*. The "petit Colas," little Nicholas, has become *Pettycolas*; but *Pettygrew* is said to be an ill-treated Pedigree. "Le picoté," the unlucky man, whom small-pox has left pitted, is now called *Pigot* or *Piggot* (qu. Peggoty?), *Picket* and *Pickett*. "Le sellier" now calls himself Col. *Sellers*; the great forest-poet drew from "le taureau" his name *Thoreau*; and "le toilier," the clothier, survives in the strange form of *Le Tellier* or *Letellier*.

French Saints were but scantily represented in an emigration consisting so largely of Huguenots. Still, there are a few who have survived all the misuse of generations. St. Avit exists as *Davit*; St. Benêt as *Bennet*, of old an exorcist and as such one of the minor orders of the Catholic Church, so that in the fourth century already a "benet" was a conjuror. St. Brice is still *Brice* or *Bryce*, when not derived from Ap Rhys; St. Claire is *Sinclair* or *Sinkler*! and St. Denis *Dennis* or *Sidney*. St. Gilles, from whom Gil Blas derives his name, exists as *Gilles* or *Gillies*; St. Menge as

Minge and St. Maur as *Seymour*. St. Paul has suffered sadly; it is now *Sample*, *Semple* and even *Simple*; and the extraordinary Saint, known as St. Point, but really Pontius Pilatus, has been changed into *Pointz* or *Poyntz*. St. Quint, finally, furnishes *Quincy* or *Quincey*.

Many of these names, no doubt, have and others claim, a different pedigree from the one here alleged. It was the writer's main wish to call attention to a subject well deserving it, and to elicit discussion, which cannot but lead to higher and better results.

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THE PROBABLE SOURCE OF GOETHE'S "GOLDSCHMIEDSGESELL."

In many cases we have been so fortunate as to trace the models and sources of Goethe's poems, especially those which owe their existence to some Volkslied. The "Goldschmiedsgesell," however, though evidently showing features of a similar origin, has always puzzled the commentators. Viehoff, in his 'Erläuterungen zu Goethe's Gedichten,' remarks that the model which Goethe had in mind might still be found in some popular song. Duentzer, in his assumed infallibility concerning all questions relating to Goethe, pretends, as the habitual opponent of Viehoff, that the poem was probably based upon personal observation made by Goethe, and that it was useless and unnecessary to search for any other source than this. Von Loeper, finally, contents himself with stating the only fact we know: that Goethe, on his return from Karlsbad in 1808, wrote the poem while staying at Hof.

Recently my attention was called to a certain resemblance of contents and form between the "Goldschmiedsgesell" and 'an English ballad of great popularity, 'Sally in our Alley,' by Henry Carey. Before raising the question, however, whether Goethe knew Carey's ballad, and how he could have become acquainted with it, I think it necessary to say a few words about Carey. The exact date of the birth of Carey, who was a natural son of George Savile, Marquis of Halifax, is not known, but he represents himself as very young, in the preface to